

The Daily Clarion

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

By E. Barksdale, J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale

SUNDAY, -- FEBRUARY 13, 1876.

DAVIS, 'Dozy and Ames must step down and out.

THEY are after the whisky thieves in New Orleans.

A DEMOCRATIC meeting is to be held at Macon, on the 16th inst., to nominate a candidate for the vacant office of treasurer of Noxubee County.

SENATOR ALCORN voted against confirming the appointment of Billings, a corruptionist of the Kellogg gang, U. S. District Attorney for Louisiana. Right.

THE Water Valley Courier will find no one to dispute its assertion that Col. E. D. Frost is without doubt the greatest practical railroad manager of the South.

WITH one or two exceptions the Democratic press of the State is a waste for peachment, and who will say that in this instance the press does not reflect public opinion.

THE LETTER OF HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in reply to ex-Speaker Blaine, will be found in another column. As a vindication from the slanders of his accuser, it is unanswerable, but we wish the discussion could have been postponed to a future day.

ET TU BRUTE! Now since Bruce has declared against Grant and proclaimed him no friend of the colored people, the latter, like his illustrious prototype when rent by treacherous friends, may as well draw his mantle around him and yield up the ghost with dignity.

If the telegraph has reported our colored Senator, Bruce, correctly, he has said one thing which should be placed to his credit, viz., that the welfare of his race in the South will be promoted by their total abandonment of the carpet-bagger, and permanent alliance with the resident white population.

MR. BAILY, of Tallahatchie, has introduced a bill providing for the election by the Legislature a State purchasing agent, whose duty shall be to purchase all the supplies for the asylums, educational institutions and the penitentiary. He is to receive 2 1/2 per cent. on purchases, and is to give a bond.

THE Water Valley Courier states that Col. Niles Meriwether, occupies the position of Chief Engineer (civil) of the entire line of the N. O., St. L. & C. Railway, from New Orleans to Cairo. The Courier thinks the authorities of the road are exceedingly fortunate in securing the services of Col. Meriwether, to look after the road-bed, bridges, trusses, and all matters looking to the thorough repairs of the line. The magnificent iron bridge across the Yalobusha river, at Grenada, is one evidence of the engineering capacity of Col. Meriwether.

A CIRCULAR has been issued to the Republicans of the Southern States, calling them in convention, to devise measures for the restoration of their lost power. The circular attributes the disasters which have overtaken the Southern Radical organizations "to the bad management of the Republican party in the South, and suggests that if the party is not to be utterly wrecked and destroyed, it must at once put an end to the ascendancy of leaders whose unwise, selfish and corrupt practices have loaded the party down with disgrace and disasters, and threatens its extinction, even in the two States of which it still retains possession." The authors of the circular seem to be in blissful ignorance that if the corrupt leadership is banished from Southern Radicalism, there will be none other to take its place.

Triumphant Vindication.

The report of the House Committee to investigate the charge that a U. S. Revenue Collector had been resisted in the performance of his official duties, and his life endangered by citizens of Amite and Pike counties, will be found in our record of Legislative proceedings. The Committee, after a full and thorough examination, have reached the conclusion that there was no such resistance, and have reported that the charge was absolutely false. It was upon this unfounded representation, derogatory to the good name and law-abiding disposition of the people of those counties, that Federal troops were called for, and are now stationed among them as a standing menace. The troops themselves are harmless, and their presence would occasion no feeling, but for the unjust attribution of lawlessness to the citizens.

Holding the Mirror up to Nature.

Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, holds the mirror up to nature and it reflects such persons as the following who were elected by the Republican Legislature, to the Bench of the State:

"Of Whipple, it can be said that he seems to have lacked only opportunity to prove himself the equal of Moses in infamy. Ignorant of law, ignorant of morals, a gambler by open practice, an embezzler of public funds, he is as unfit for judicial position as any man whom by possibility you could name."

These are dark portraits, but not less hideous than the description which the Times, edited by U. S. Marshal Lake, has drawn of the men who have had control of the Republican organization in this State. Realities like these have moved the N. Y. Times, in ability and influence, the foremost Republican paper in the United States, to scout the idea that the Southern State administrations have been wrested from the control of the Radical party by intimidation, and to attribute the true cause to the corruption and incompetency of its leaders. Here is what the New York Times says:

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE SOUTH.

That the vote of the Southern States has constituted since the close of the war a very important element in the strength of the Republican party is a very familiar fact; but that this element of strength has been constantly declining is a fact which does not seem to be so familiar as it ought to be to a great many Republicans. South Carolina was until recently the only Southern State which the Republicans had any reason to expect to carry with ease or certainty. And now it is the opinion of those most likely to know that we are in serious danger of losing that last foot-hold in the South. It is useless to deny that the one cause which, more than all others, has led to a constant drain upon the Republican strength, and which has gradually undermined the sources of its permanent supremacy, has been the misgovernment which its leaders have practiced in its name. It is to this point that the managers of the National organization must direct their attention if they hope to recover their lost ground. The intimidation which is practiced in the South now is for the most part within the bounds of law. It is a kind which the United States Government is practically unfitted to reach. It can only be resisted by recruiting into the Republican party a sufficient number of white men of energy, honesty and fair intelligence to give that party in the South a real and effective moral force. Reliance upon United States bayonets or appeals to a Congress, one body of which is already Democratic, is worse than foolish.

The New York Times, and St. Louis Globe-Democrat, both decided Republican papers, and the New York Tribune, Independent Republican, all dissent from Morton's revolutionary programme in regard to Mississippi. The first says that his premises are drawn from unfair ex parte statements of interested parties. The second is tired of these "annual libelous investigations," and thinks that from Morton's own presentation, the discredited carpet-bag claimant ought to be laughed out of court; and the third says the people well understand that the political revolution in Mississippi was produced by the extravagance, corruption and miserable failure of the vagabond element that have ruled the State with a high hand.

WELL PUT.—The Vicksburg Herald, commenting on the confession of the Times, that it was the villainy of carpet-bag rule that had brought disgrace and defeat on the Republican party in this State, pertinently asks:

If it was the concentrated cussedness of the Radical party which caused its defeat, and the Times says it was (and if the Times hadn't said it, we do, which is still better evidence), how can the Times and other Radical papers dare sustain old Morton, who so glorifies in slandering the patriotic Democrats of Mississippi?

THERE will be a good many heart-aches among certain Radical county school superintendents when they hear of the list of rejections, by the Senate (see Legislative notes) but, nevertheless, they will have to step down and out.

THE bill which has passed the House to repeal the law allowing the convicts of the penitentiary to be leased out, will stop any further contracts being made until there is additional legislation on the subject.

A BILL has passed the House providing for the election of the superintendent and inspectors of the penitentiary by the Legislature, within ten days after the bill becomes a law.

LAWs which provide for the election of officials by the Legislature are improvements upon those that confer the power of appointment by the Governor.

"OFFICIAL journal of the city" is at the head of People's Defense.

Exempting Capital Employed in Manufacturing.

EDS. CLARION.—It seems that certain interested parties are much exercised about preserving the exemption from taxation of the property of cotton factories. The Constitution of the State says (article 12, section 13): "The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit shall be subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals." Section 20 of the same article says: "All property shall be taxed in proportion to its value." It is not, therefore, plain to any man with sound brains, that it is glaringly unconstitutional to exempt manufacturing corporations from taxation? The property of such corporations is not exempted from taxation. It is a thing that a capitalist to put his money into manufacturing at a great profit, and escape paying taxes, while all others are paying enormous taxes; but the attempt to justify such an exemption, is disgusting, as a constitutional question.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE

SENATE—THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, February 12th, 1876.

Mr. President Stone in the chair; absent 7.

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Callicott, Pratt and Tuttle.

By Mr. Oldham: To extend the privileges of the Senate to Hon. L. S. Terry, ex-Senator.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Taylor, chairman, reported: To repeal the act regulating official advertising with substitute, and recommending that it do pass.

Mr. Stone, chairman, reported that the bankers' memorial should be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Metts, chairman, reported: For the relief of Russell Miller and Henry Christian, of Tunica county; for the relief of Wm. Hester, of Hinds, recommending that they do not pass; also for the relief of L. A. McCaskill of Simpson.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

All referred.

By Mr. Barry: To amend section 1005, Code of 1871, in reference to service of process of suits in Chancery courts; also to amend section 1028, Code of 1871, in reference to objections to bills and answers in Chancery.

SENATE BILLS.

To regulate the compensation of Sheriffs; recommended.

To amend section 981, Code of 1871, relating to breaches of injunctions; passed.

To legalize certain publications; passed.

To provide for the service of process on partners; committee's substitute was adopted, and the bill passed.

The bill to prohibit the sale of seed cotton, unbaled ginned cotton, and corn, at night, was taken up; Mr. Terry moved to amend by adding wheat; Mr. Allen moved to add sweet potatoes; tabled. Mr. Sims moved to amend so as not to prohibit the sale of green corn for table use in towns, cities and villages; adopted, and the bill lies over.

By Mr. Foote: That the Senate Chamber be opened to the voters of the State, who, by desire to meet at 12 o'clock. Adopted; and at that hour the Senate, pending the consideration of the cotton trafficking bill, the Senate adjourned.

EXECUTIVE SESSION BUSINESS.

The following nominations have been confirmed:

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF EDUCATION.—J. B. Hemphill of Choctaw, W. D. Simpson of Adams, J. C. Ames of Noxubee, J. D. Parker of Grenada, O. C. Jones of Jasper, J. C. Beauchamp of Madison, J. W. Winingham of Pearl, W. R. Butte of Scott, J. M. Roach of Smith, Calvin Perkins of Tunica, H. C. Smith of Jones, J. S. Montgomery of Adams, F. A. Wolfe of Hinds, R. H. Simmons of Leflore, E. D. Beatty of Newton, G. W. Archer of Prentiss, Isaac Bell of Pontotoc, S. B. Brown of Yalobusha, Aaron Smith of Sumner, W. E. Simpson of Montgomery.

AND THE FOLLOWING REJECTIONS:

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF EDUCATION.—H. L. Livingston of Bolivar, J. M. McLean of Keesee, J. E. Keener, R. O. Byrne of Lawrence, W. S. Baggett of Lincoln, F. D. Tate of Pike, G. M. Maddox of Tippah, Thos. Henderson of Wayne, J. W. Pitts of Washington, W. H. Garland of Summit District, J. T. Harrington of Colfax, W. T. Cole of Tate, G. C. Smith of Choctaw, E. W. Lee of Covington, W. G. Furlow of Simpson, J. L. Lyon of Calhoun, W. W. Weir of Clarke, E. L. Bernard of Hancock, Patrick Curli of Harrison, A. C. Edwards of Lauderdale, W. J. Seal of Neshoba, J. W. Wynne of Clarke, and B. F. Sutton of Rankin.

HOUSE—THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, February 12, 1876.

Mr. Speaker Street in the chair. Present 94; absent 22. Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Valden, Shrock, Baker, Jayne, Byrd of Franklin, Leigh and Trice.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

S. J. R., proposing an amendment to the Constitution, to be submitted to the people at the next general election, Lieut. Governor, passed its third reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Amacker, Bailey, Bassett, Bean, Bell, Blount, Boyd, Bridges, Brown, Carter of Holmes, Causey, Crossland, Chiles, Clay, Clifton, Cochran, Crum, Dabner, Denison, Drake, Dyer, Edwards, Ervin, Fairley, Featherston, Floyd, Fortune, Garrett Gayden, Gibson, Gowan, Guthrie, Guyton, Hall, Harper, Hicks, Hogan, Horton, Huddleston, Hudson, Jacobs, Jagers, Jarnigan, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson of Itawamba, Jones of Hinds, Jones of Issaquena, Leigh, Lester, Massingale, Moore, Muldrow, McGarvey, McGowan, McInnis, McNair, McLaurin of Jasper, McLaurin of Smith, McWhorter, Neilson, Nichols, Overton, Parker, Pennington, Percy, Pound, Powell, Reynolds, Rogers, Rowan, Sanderlin, Shands, Shattuck, Shattuck, Smith of Choctaw, Stebbins, Sykes, Tison, Truitt, Tucker, Turley, Warren, Watkins, Wilkinson, White, Vaughn, Yellowley, Young and Mr. Speaker—92.

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING.—Messrs. Baker, Barksdale, Byrd of Franklin, Bird of Lawrence, Campbell, Carter of Warren, Cessor, Dear, Gillis, Hebron, Hussey, Jayne, Johnson of Adams, Johnson of Leflore, Miller, Millaps, McNelis, Rye, Saunders, Shrock, Trice and Valden—23.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

MR. SPEAKER: The select committee of five, appointed under the House resolution, to investigate the alleged resistance to an officer of the United States Revenue Department in the discharge of his duties by armed citizens of Amite and Pike counties, in this State; and to report whether said charge was true or false, herewith submit their report, as well as the evidence taken in prosecuting said inquiry. Said evidence covers 136 pages and the testimony of 27 witnesses, including those alleged as most cognizant of the matters inquired into, as well as the telegrams in regard to the demand for troops. The testimony of Mr. Shaughnessy, Collector of Internal Revenue of the 1st District of this State, was not taken, he being absent from the State, but the proofs taken are conclusive. Your committee was instructed to inquire whether an officer of the United States Revenue or his deputy in the discharge of his official duties in the counties of Amite and Pike was obstructed, and forced to flee for safety; and whether or not the demand for troops thereupon made was warranted by said alleged outrage. Your committee report that there was no such resistance, as alleged, to an officer of the United States Revenue Department in the discharge of his duties. One W. B. Redmond, who was Deputy Collector and late resident in the county of Amite, was advised on the evening of Nov. 24 (the eve of the election), to absent himself from said county, but the hostility to him was entirely personal—not official. He alleges that he left Amite county on the eve of Nov. 24, 1875, and that he was pursued therefrom by an armed band of men after; but your committee find that the body of armed men were "men in buckram." The only relieving excuse or feature proved to justify this charge was that in a drunken row at Summit, in Pike county, on December 22d, 1875, personal threats were made by one or more drunken

men (who were unarmed) against Redmond and that thereupon considerable excitement was aroused, and Redmond absented himself from the town that night under an unfounded belief that he would be attacked, and that on the next day he returned and telegraphed for troops, which were furnished for his protection. The Mayor of Summit, who joined in the application for troops, testifies that at the time he was drunk; that the next day he did not know that he had telegraphed in the premises and that he would not have done so if sober. Your committee find that the charges alleged were false, and the demand for troops unwarranted by the facts and they so report accordingly.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

All referred.

By Mr. McLaurin: To prevent the sale of liquors within four miles of Zion Hill church, in Smith county.

By Mr. Clary: To secure prompt payment of fines collected by Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. Blount: To authorize R. E. Davis, D. D. McPhail & Co., to establish a toll-bridge and turnpike across Sabongua creek and swamp in Calhoun county.

By Mr. Clary: A memorial to Congress asking a change in the terms of the donation in the agricultural land scrip fund.

By Mr. Neilson: To change the name of Mary Louisa Winsbury and her children, to that of Hutchinson.

By Mr. Powell: To require the Auditor to pay perquisites into the State Treasury.

By Mr. Dabney: To provide for agricultural liens.

By Mr. Ervin: To authorize Boards of Supervisors to hire out prisoners in jails.

By Mr. Garrett: To prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of the town of Independence, Tate county.

By Mr. Hester: To regulate liens between landlords and tenants.

By Mr. Drake: To amend section 1333, Code of 1871, in relation to appeals in civil cases.

By Mr. Causey: To regulate assessments by Boards of Supervisors.

By Mr. Huddleston: To extend the provisions of section 1157, Code of 1871, in relation to posting notices in certain cases of administration.

By Mr. Fortune: To regulate liens between landlords and tenants, employer and employee.

By Mr. Bailey: To create the office of State supply.

By Mr. McLaurin: To authorize the Chancery Clerk of Jasper county to keep separate book for recording deeds of trust and mortgages.

By Mr. McNair: To repeal an act to encourage the introduction of machinery and the establishment of factories, approved April 1, 1875.

By Mr. Ensign: To repeal the act to amend section 2342, Code of 1871, in relation to bail after conviction.

By Mr. Yellowley: To amend the act establishing the fees of certain officers, page 137 laws of 1875, so far as relates to Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. Fairly: For the payment of the outstanding school warrants of Jones county.

By Mr. Leigh: To defray the expenses of the House Investigating Committee. The bill which appropriates \$5,000 was considered in the Committee of the Whole and passed; yeas 87; nays (Edwards), 1; absent 27.

By Mr. Spigat: For the relief of certain illegitimate children of Wm. Stephen, deceased, of Tippah county.

By Mr. Overton: To allow Richard Gray, Treasurer-elect of Noxubee county, to file a bond as Treasurer of the county.

By Mr. Bassett: To legalize the assessment of taxes of Neshoba county for 1875, and to extend the time of collecting the same.

The Senate bill to consolidate the corporate acts of Batesville, Panola county, was passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Denison, chairman, reported the bills to authorize the Board of Supervisors of DeSoto county to pay to S. J. Reid his salary for the months of July and August, 1875; for the relief of Jacob Prather, of Union county; for the relief of R. C. Cobb, of Lee county, with the recommendation that they do not pass; also, for the relief of Elizabeth E. Henry, a minor, of Madison county, with a substitute, and recommend their passage.

For the relief of Sandy Jefferson—without recommendation; also, that the Committee had considered the memorial of J. Willis, Architect, and that the State was due him nothing.

The bills were severally taken up and disposed of, either by indefinitely postponing or tabling.

Mr. Powell, chairman, reported: To repeal an act to amend an act for the regulation and support of the Penitentiary, approved Feb. 26, 1875; also, to amend an act entitled an act for the regulation, control and support of the Penitentiary, approved March 28, 1872—with a substitute, and recommended that they do pass.

The substitutes were adopted, and the bills were severally taken up and passed.

Mr. Hogan, chairman, reported: To amend the road laws of the State—with a substitute; To protect the crops in certain Supervisor's districts in Warren county, in this State—with a substitute, and recommended their passage; also, to encourage the raising of provisions in this State, recommending that it do not pass. The first two bills were passed, and recommended, and the last was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Leigh, chairman, reported the bill for the relief of J. A. Shelton, of Tippah county; To repeal the anti-liquor law of the Masonic Institute, Rankin county, and recommended that they do pass, and the bills were passed.

By Mr. Featherston: To incorporate the town of Whitfield, Oktibbeha county, passed.

By Mr. Featherston: To repeal an act in relation to the issuance of mandates by the clerk of the Supreme court; referred. Adjourned.

Exemption of Manufacturers.

Vicksburg Chronicle.]

We hope the present law exempting, for ten years, from taxation, capital and property invested in manufactures will not be repealed. It may need modification or additional legislation to provide against abuses, but the law is certainly a good one in its intentions. With an abundance of raw material to be worked up into textile and other fabrics, nothing would give a greater impetus to business prosperity than the erection of mills and workshops. This would tend to diversify the pursuits of the people, now too exclusively agricultural, give employment to many idle persons and keep the money at home that now goes to enrich New England. It is true, that the present law has had little or no apparent effect in the encouragement of manufactures, but this can be accounted for by the past unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of our political affairs. With the accession of Democracy to power and the promise of good government, and the promise of our political affairs. With the accession of Democracy to power and the promise of good government, and the promise of our political affairs.

HON. EFF. DAVIS.

Letter in Answer to the Attack of Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Jefferson Davis has written the following letter to Judge Lyons, of Richmond, Virginia:

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.

Hon. James Lyons.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your very kind letter of the 14th inst. was forwarded from Memphis, and had been received at this place. I have been so long the object of malignant slander, and the subject of unscrupulous falsehood, by partisans of the class of Mr. Blaine, that though I cannot say it has become to me a matter of indifference, it has ceased to excite my surprise, even in this instance, when it reaches the ears of an accusing me of cruelty to prisoners. What matters it to one whose object is personal and party advantage, that the records, both Federal and Confederate, disprove the charge; that the country is full of witnesses who bear oral testimony against it, and that an effort to remove the grosser animosities of the war, by gross toward reconciliation of the sections? It is enough for him, if his self-seeking purpose be promoted. It would, however, seem probable that such expectations must be disappointed, for only those who are wilfully blind, can fail to see in the circumstances of the case the fallacy of Mr. Blaine's statement. The published fact of an attempt to suborn Wirz, when under sentence of death, by promising him pardon if he would criminate me in regard to the Andersonville prisoners, is conclusive. As it was the wish of the gentleman to make such a charge against me, and his failure to do so shows that nothing could be found to sustain it, why should he have done so? And if, in my view we may say that the evidence of my innocence was such that Holt and Conover, with their trained band of suborned witnesses, dared not make against me this charge, which Wirz, for his life would not make, but which Mr. Blaine, for a Presidential nomination has made. Now, let us review the leading facts of the case: The report of the Confederate Commission on the exchange of prisoners shows how persistent and liberal were our efforts to secure the relief of the captives. Failing in these attempts, I instructed General Robert E. Lee to go, under a flag of truce, and seek an interview with Gen. Grant; to represent to him the suffering and death of the Federal prisoners held by us; to explain the causes, which were beyond our control; and to urge, in the name of humanity, the observance of the cartel for the exchange of prisoners. To this, as to all previous appeals, a deaf ear was turned. I will not attempt, from memory, to write the report made to me of the incidents of this mission. Gen. Lee no longer lives, and I cannot to the cause and the country he loved so well, and served so efficiently; but Gen. Grant cannot fail to remember so extraordinary a visit, and his objections to executing the cartel are well known to the public. But whatever else he may choose to forget of my efforts in this regard—the prisoners at Andersonville, and the delegates I permitted them to send to President Lincoln to demand for a resumption of the exchange of prisoners—he cannot fail to remember how willing I was to restore them to their homes and to the comforts of which they were in need, provided the imprisoned soldiers of the Confederacy should, in like manner, be released. The only reason for my refusal to accede, though directed especially against me, was no doubt intended for, and naturally must be the arraignment of the South, by whose authority and in whose behalf my deeds were done. It may be presumed that the feelings and the habits of the Southern soldiers were understood by me, and in that connection my fair mind would perceive in my congratulatory orders to the army after a victory that the troops were most commended for their tenderness and generosity to the wounded and other captives, as well as the instincts of the persons who issued the order, and the knightly temper of the soldiers of the Confederacy, dressed. It is admitted that the prisoners in our hands were not as well provided as we would have liked to have them, but it is claimed that we did as well for them as we could. Can the other side say as much to the bold allegations of the ill-treatment of the prisoners by our side, and the humane treatment and adequate supplies by our opponents? It is only necessary to offer two facts:

First—It appears from the reports of the United States war department, that though we had sixty thousand more Federal prisoners than they had Confederate, still they found more of the Confederates died in Northern prisons.

Second—The want and sufferings of our men in northern prisons caused me to ask for permission to send out cotton and buy supplies for them. The request was granted, but only on condition that the cotton should be sent to New York, and the supplies be bought there.

General Beale, now of St. Louis, was authorized to purchase and distribute the needed supplies. Our sympathies rose with the occasion and responded to its demands. Not waiting for ten years to vault itself into the clouds of glory, it was at once the sufferers. Under the following influence of time, and demonstrations at the north of a desire for the restoration of peace and good will, the southern people have forgotten much and forgiven much of the wrongs they bore. If it be less so among their leaders, it is but another example of the rule that the wrong-doer is less able to forgive than he who has suffered wrong.

It is not, however, generally known that those who braved the hazards of battle for the unrelenting vindictiveness is to be found—the brave the generous and gentle—the skulkers of the fight who display their flag on an unglorified field. They made no sacrifice to prevent the separation of the States; why should they be expected to promote confidence and good will, so essential to their union. When closely confined at Fortress Monroe, I was solicited to add my name to those of many esteemed gentlemen, who had signed a petition for my pardon, and an assurance was given that on my doing so the President would order my liberation. Confident of the justice of our cause and the rectitude of my own conduct I remained, subject to the incalculable privations and tortures which Dr. Craven has but faintly described, when after two years of close confinement I was admitted to bail.

As often as required I appeared for trial under the indictment four against me, but in which Mr. Blaine's fictions do not appear. The indictment was finally quashed on no application of mine, nor have I ever evaded or avoided a trial on any charge the general government might choose to bring against me, and have no view of the future which makes it desirable to me to be included in an amnesty bill. Viewed in the abstract, or as a general question, I would be glad to see the repeal of all laws inflicting a penalty of political disabilities on all classes of people; that it might, as prescribed by the constitution, be left to the courts to decide the cause and offender penalties. According to the principle of discrimination made against the people by unjust and iniquitous, if the fact be equality and the purpose fraternity among the citizens of the United States. Conviction and sentence, without a hearing, without jurisdiction, and affixing penalties by ex post facto legislation, are parts of the proceedings which have its appropriate name in the assumption by Congress of the executive function.

By granting pardons to remove political disabilities, which there was not legal power to impose, was not an act of so much grace as the possible pretext for the reckless diatribe of Mr. Blaine. The papers preserved by Dr. Stevenson happily furnish full

proof of the causes of disease and death at Andersonville. They are not, I believe, a libelation will not be much longer, and the sad recitals made by our soldiers turned from northern prisons never be forgotten. And you will remember the excitement those produced, and censorious publications which were against me because I would not exchange helpless prisoners in our hands with the barbarities as, according to the reports, been inflicted on our men. Imprisonment is a hard lot at best, and imprisonment prone to exaggerate their sufferings. Such was probably the case on both sides, but we did not seek by reports of our example suffice. As I have already published report of a committee of the United States congress, which was sent to Annapolis to visit some exchanged prisoners, and which had appended to its graphs of some emaciated subjects, were offered as samples of prisoners turned from the south. When a report of the committee was sent to the Old, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, and learned, as I anticipated, that the photographs had been taken of men who were in our hospitals, and were liberated for exchange, and the surgeon regarded as contumacious, but too weak to be removed with safety to be sent to their homes had given over the objections of the surgeon. This is not all, for I have recently been from a priest, who was then at the photographs were taken from a man, had never been a prisoner of war, but had been left on the sick list at Atlanta when the command to which he was attached had passed that place on its ward march. Whatever may be said in mitigation of such imposture, however, the exigencies of war, there can be no excuse now for the attempt of Mr. Blaine's gross misrepresentation and slanderous accusation, to revive the worst passions of war; and it is to be hoped that, much as the event is to be regretted, it will have the effect of awakening truthful statements in regard to this little understood subject, men who would have preferred to tell their sorrowful story untold if the could have been allowed peacefully to oblivion. Mutual respect is essential to friendly feeling; but when a man demands that truth should strip away its power for evil. I am, respectfully, truly, your friend, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MORTON'S BLUNDER.

What the Republican and Independent Press say of it.

N. Y. Times (Rep.)

We have already pointed out that our judgment, Senator Morton pressed upon a wrong basis in his defense of recent scandals connected with the Government of Mississippi. Gov. Ames is one of the chief persons whose conduct has been impugned, and it will not to accept his unsupported statements a final disproof of the charges brought against him and his rule. The evidence on the other side must be examined and weighed. There may be a good reason to that evidence, but quotations from reports of Gov. Ames to the Legislature will necessarily be received as conclusive. Senator Morton is far too man to deal with the case as it was only one side to it—that a method in which the "Brooklyn scandal" was so long treated by many papers and of course it did more harm than good. Both sides must be heard, and we are glad to find the Buffalo Courier taking the same view, and demanding that the proposed "investigation" thorough in every direction. That course is adopted, Senator Morton will injure his cause, and certainly increase his own reputation.

N. Y. Tribune, (Independent.)

No Committee Reports are necessary to satisfy the people of the United States as to the true condition of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina. They understand how those States have been misgoverned, and the lamentable results misgovernment produced on all parties and factions; what is more, they understand both cause and the remedy. These are the open questions. Senator Morton's blunder is that he remains about a year and half behind the times.

St. Louis Globe Democrat. (Radical.) Senatorial intervention now is open the same objections which prevent Presidential intervention a few months ago. The people are not only tired of these annual autumnal outbreaks, they are still more tired of the annual libelous investigations which follow them. Even if there should be some substantial ground of cause for an investigation, would be barred by the undoubted right of the State of Mississippi to hold its own elections. But when the strong argument in its favor is that, in a case which had previously cast 4,437 Republican votes, there were but seven Republican votes at the last election, "and it is said that these seven Republican votes were given under compulsion, in that it might be shown that Republican could vote there," the climax of absurdity has been reached, and there is nothing left to do but to laugh the claimant of a court.

THE Lynchburg Virginian is very were on Tombs on account of his blatherskite and crazy sort of speech, speaks for the whole south when it says: "What sense is there in Tombs's remarks? What is the use of his talking about what he 'fought for,' when, as everyone knows, he did little or no fighting? The opportunity was furnished him, and only the inclination was wanting, to deny the right of Mr. Tombs, whose life has been a signal failure, and with great natural talents, is utterly void of wisdom, to keep his countrymen, and simply to gratify his taste for playing bully and bragging, and to injure the people that it should be chief object to serve."—Memphis Appeal.

Col. Shelby Harris, of Copiah, has purchased the press material of the late Copiah Herald. By removed the same to that city, where, a few weeks, he will have a paper for dering